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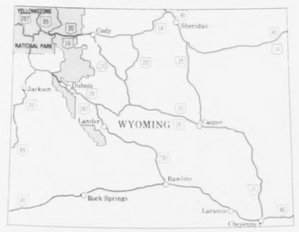
VICINITY MAP



North Half

Shoshone National Forest
225 W. Yellowstone Avenue
P.O. Box 2140
Cody, WY 82414 **(307) 527-6241**

Clarks Fork Ranger District
1002 Road 11 **(307) 754-7207**
Powell, WY 82435 **754-2407**

Greybull Ranger District
2044 State Street
P.O. Box 158
Meeteetse, WY 82433 **(307) 868-2379**

Wapiti Ranger District
203 A Yellowstone Avenue
P.O. Box 1840
Cody, WY 82414 **(307) 527-6921**

South Half

Lander Ranger District
600 North Highway 287 (307) 332-5460
Lander, WY 82520 332-9071

Wind River Ranger District
209 E. Ramshorn
P.O. Box 186
Dubois, WY 82513 (307) 455-2466

WELCOME TO THE SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

In 1891, a Presidential proclamation placed most of the present-day Shoshone National Forest into the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, the first reserve of its kind. Rough, inaccessible, and well timbered, the tract expanded into a national forest of nearly 2.5 million acres. Enjoy the natural resources that inspired the first reserve and that are managed under a multiple-use tradition entering its second century.

Ecologically, the Shoshone National Forest belongs to and depends upon the much larger Greater Yellowstone Area which encompasses 15,000 square miles, approximately the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined. The area comprises Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and seven national forests, and is guided by a vision statement of goals developed by the various agencies and the public.

Named for its early inhabitants, the Shoshone Indians, the Shoshone National Forest lies in the northwest corner of Wyoming and extends more than 180 miles from the Montana state line down to South Pass near Lander. It is bordered by the Custer and Gallatin National Forests on the north and by Yellowstone National Park and the Bridger-Teton National Forest on the west. Located in the lee of the massive Absaroka, Beartooth and Wind River Mountains, the Shoshone National Forest provides shelter and forage for much of the Greater Yellowstone's wildlife. Covering more than 3800 square miles, the Shoshone National Forest is the ninth largest in the entire National Forest System and seventh largest in the 48 contiguous states. More than half the Shoshone National Forest lies within designated wilderness areas, where management focuses on maintaining the land in a pristine condition.

The Shoshone National Forest offers myriad opportunities to the public--camping, riding, hiking, picnicking, fishing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing--and issues permits to lodges and outfitters that provide other services such as guiding, meals, horseback riding and more.

RECREATION SITE INDEX

NAME OF SITE - MAP 2	MAP LOCATION	NUMBER OF UNITS	MAX. TRAILER LENGTH	ELEVATION in FEET	SEASON	FACILITIES
CAMPGROUNDS						
BROOKS LAKE	B11	14	22'	9,200	6/30-9/3	A
BROWN MOUNTAIN	J10	6	16'	7,600	6/1-11/1	A
DEER CREEK	F8	7	16'	6,400	6/15-9/3	A
DOUBLE CABIN	I11	15	16'	8,100	6/1-9/30	A
FALLS	C13	46	32'	6,300	6/15-9/1	A
HORSE CREEK	E12	3	16'	7,700	6/15-11/1	A
JACK CREEK	H9	7	22'	7,600	6/1-11/3	A
PINNACLES	B11	31	22'	9,200	6/30-9/3	A
WOOD RIVER	K10	5	16'	7,300	6/1-11/1	A
PICNIC AREA						
WIND RIVER LAKE	B10	3		9,500	6/15-9/3	
TRAILHEADS						
BOULDER BASIN	F6			8,400		
DOUBLE CABIN	I11			8,000		
ISHAWOOA	F7			8,100		
JACK CREEK	H9			7,600		
KIRWIN	M11			9,300		
WOOD RIVER	J10			7,400		
SOUTH FORK WOOD RIVER	K10			7,300		

Picnic Area, Campground, Information, Trailhead, Parking, Hiking Trail, Fishing, Horse Ramp, Boat Ramp, Drinking Water, Horse Corral, Fee Area, Restrooms

BLUE SYMBOL INDICATES BARRIER FREE FACILITIES AVAILABLE

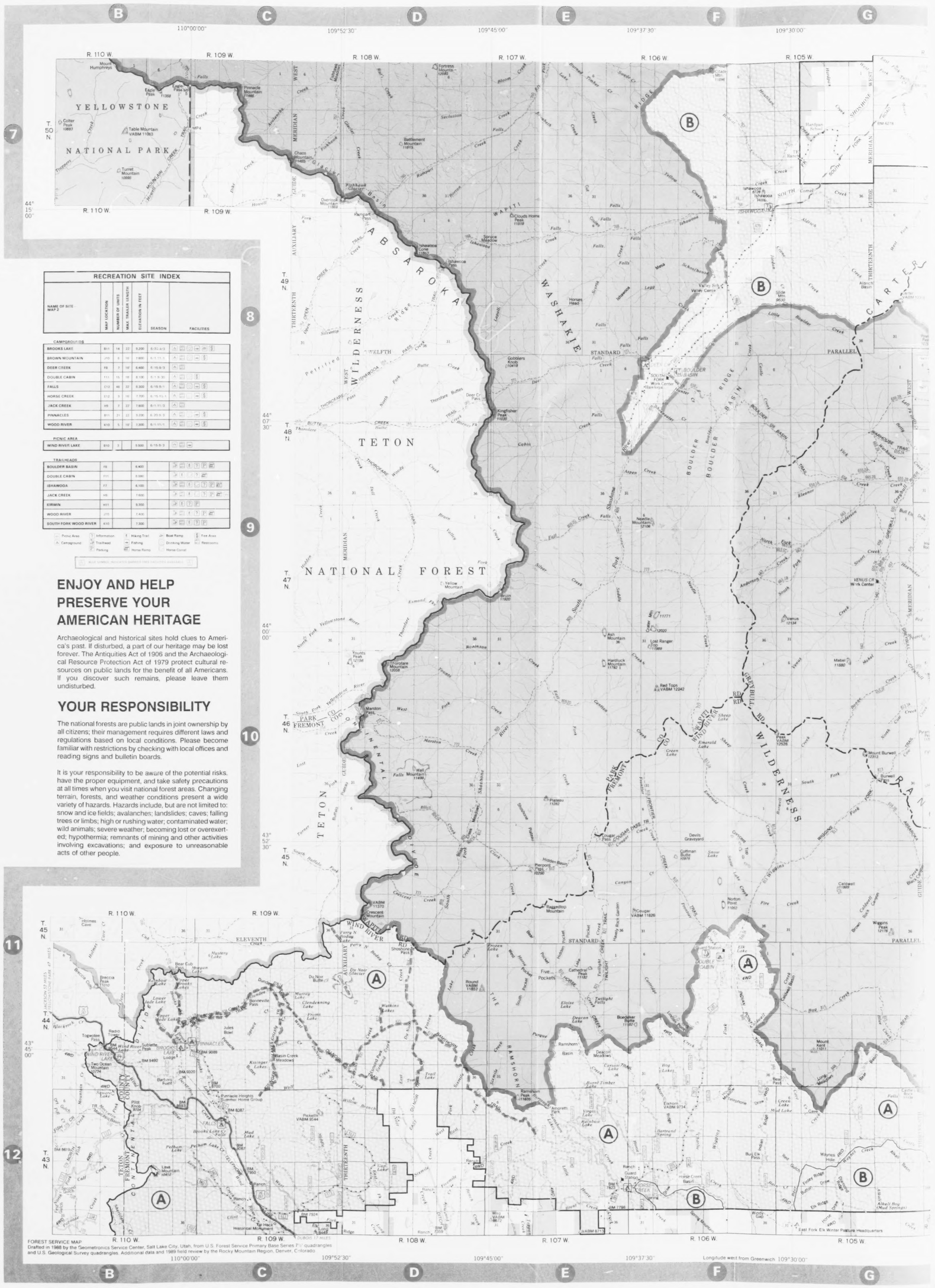
ENJOY AND HELP PRESERVE YOUR AMERICAN HERITAGE

Archaeological and historical sites hold clues to America's past. If disturbed, a part of our heritage may be lost forever. The Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 protect cultural resources on public lands for the benefit of all Americans. If you discover such remains, please leave them undisturbed.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

The national forests are public lands in joint ownership by all citizens; their management requires different laws and regulations based on local conditions. Please become familiar with restrictions by checking with local offices and reading signs and bulletin boards.

It is your responsibility to be aware of the potential risks, have the proper equipment, and take safety precautions at all times when you visit national forest areas. Changing terrain, forests, and weather conditions present a wide variety of hazards. Hazards include, but are not limited to: snow and ice fields; avalanches; landslides; caves; falling trees or limbs; high or rushing water; contaminated water; wild animals; severe weather; becoming lost or overexerted; hypothermia; remnants of mining and other activities involving excavations; and exposure to unreasonable acts of other people.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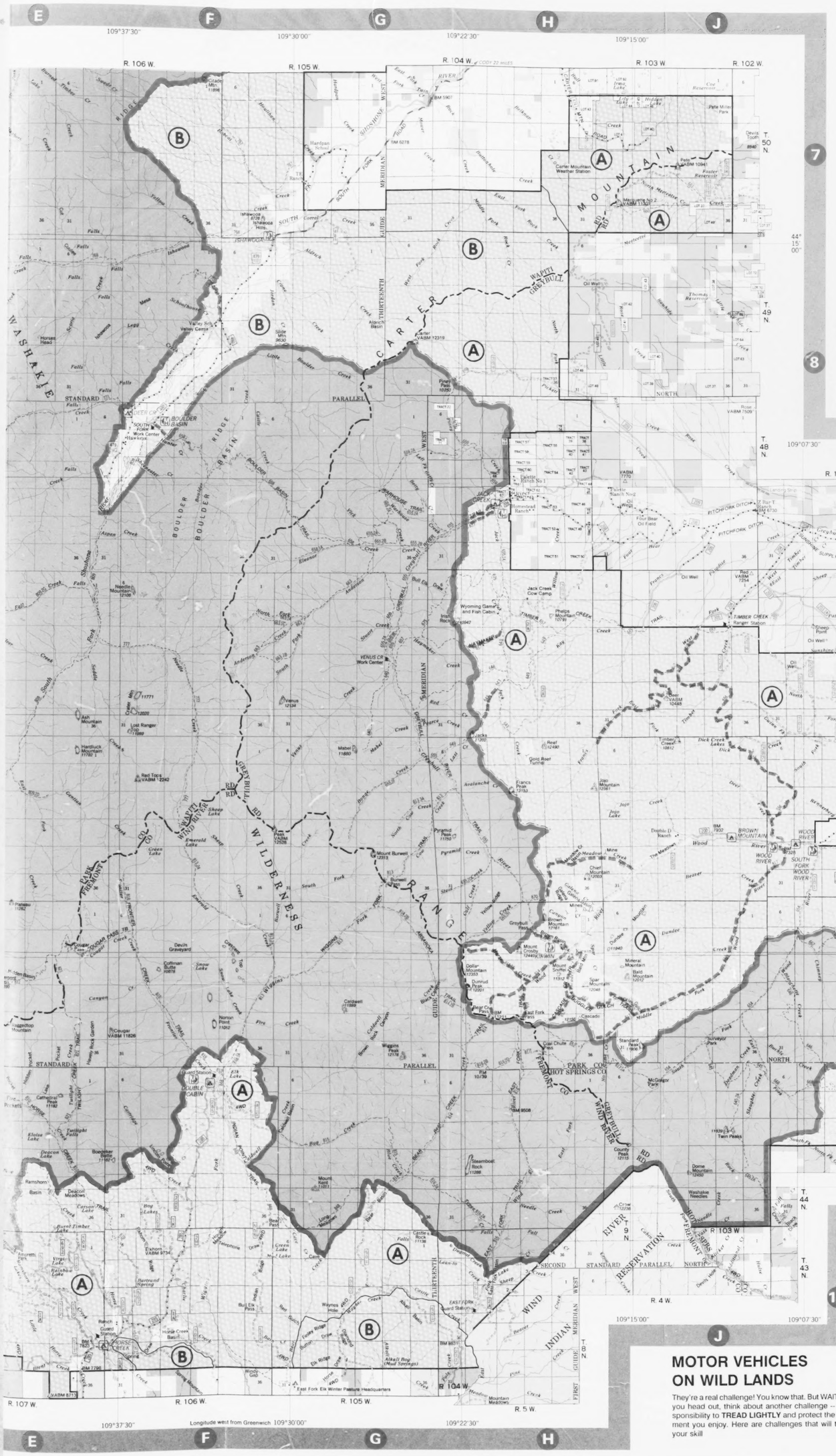
43° 52' 30"
43° 45' 00"
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
ABSAROKA WILDERNESS
WASHAKIE WILDERNESS
TETON NATIONAL FOREST
BOULDER RIDGE
BOULDER BASIN
GREYBULL RIDGE
WAPITI RIDGE
CARTER MOUNTAIN
ISHAWOOA
DOUBLE CABIN
JACK CREEK
HORSE CREEK
WOOD RIVER
BOULDER BASIN
Mount Humphreys
Eagle Peak 11358
Pinnacle Mountain 11486
Colter Peak 10863
Table Mountain VABM 11063
Turret Mountain 10990
Fortress Mountain 10985
Battlement Mountain 11815
Chaos Mountain 11405
Overlook Mountain 11809
Rampart Pass
Fishhawk Glacier Basin
Clouds Home Pass 11519
Spruce Meadow
Ishawooa Lake 10763
Gobblers Knob 10418
Kingfisher Peak 11036
Thorofare Pass
Deer Cr. Park
Thorofare Buttes
Petrified Creek
Silvertip Creek
Ridge Creek
Twelfth Pass Creek
Standard Falls
Standard Creek
Parallel Creek
Horse's Head
Valley School
Valley Centre
Ishawooa Falls
Ishawooa Creek
Ishawooa Hills
Ishawooa Mesa
Ishawooa Basin
Ishawooa Trail
Ishawooa Falls
Ishawooa Creek



MAP LOCATION DIAGRAM

Section number pattern in a typical 36 square-mile township

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
WIND RIVER MERIDIAN
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

- Surveyed, location reliable
- Surveyed, location approximate
- Unsurveyed (Bureau of Land Management protraction or Forest Service protraction)

Public lands are subject to change and leasing. Local inquiries should be made before entering.

1990
Scale 1:126,720
1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Ranger District Boundary
- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- Special Area Boundary
- Primitive or Wilderness Boundary
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Primary Forest Road
- Secondary Forest Road
- Low Standard Forest Road (high clearance vehicles)
- Forest Trail
- Primary Highway
- Secondary Highway
- Improved Road, Paved
- Improved Road, Gravel
- Improved Road, Dirt
- Unimproved Road, 4WD
- Trail
- National Recreation Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Cemetery
- House, Cabin or other Building
- School, Church
- Located or Landmark Object
- Gaging Station
- Scenic Byway
- Forest Supervisor Office
- District Ranger Office
- Other Forest Service Facility
- Permanent Lookout Station
- Boundary Monument
- Horizontal Control Station
- U.S. Mineral or Location Monument
- Gravel Pit
- Mine or Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Campground, National Forest
- Campground, other than National Forest
- Picnic Area, National Forest
- Trailhead
- Overlook

Report Forest Hazards

Shoshone National Forest

- Wilderness - motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment prohibited
- Restricted Area - use of motorized vehicles off of roads shown on this map is defined in the AREA TABLE except trails shown thus: [illegible] are closed to motorized trail vehicles
- Area Boundary

Other Lands

- Adjacent National Forest
- State Land
- BLM Land
- Indian Reservation (Private Lands are not designated)
- National Park Land

INTERPRETING TRAVEL MANAGEMENT RULES

1. **Are you on Shoshone National Forest land?** This map shows travel management for Shoshone National Forest land only. See maps of other Forests for their travel management rules. Other land management agencies may also issue travel management information for their lands.

2. **Are you in a restricted area or Wilderness? Restricted** areas are generally open to motorized vehicles on the mapped roads and trails. **Wilderness** areas are closed year-round to motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment, including bicycles.

3. **If you are in a restricted area, consult the Area Table.** Each restricted area has a letter code cross-referenced to the table. Within these areas, all roads shown on this map are open to motorized vehicles operated in accordance with State law. However, most trails and all unmapped roads are subject to the Area Table rules.

4. **Trails marked by [illegible] on this map are closed to motorized trail vehicles.**

5. **Please respect private property.** Many routes across private land (white on this map) and the Wind River Indian Reservation are not available for public use.

AREA TABLE

CODE	PASS. CAR (low clearance)	4-WH DR (high clearance)	ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE	MOTORCYCLE	SNOWMOBILE ON SNOW
A	CLOSED	CLOSED	MAPPED TRAILS OPEN	MAPPED TRAILS OPEN	AREA OPEN
B	CLOSED	CLOSED	MAPPED TRAILS OPEN	MAPPED TRAILS OPEN	CLOSED

TRAVEL ON THE SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

The Shoshone National Forest has established motor vehicle travel controls in order to ensure safe motorized travel while protecting natural resources and minimizing conflict with non-motorized uses. Please familiarize yourself with the rules noted herein and posted at Forest Service offices. If you have questions, ask us! By understanding and observing travel regulations, you will have a more enjoyable visit to your public lands.

The only rules shown on this map are general and apply broadly throughout the Shoshone National Forest. The Forest Supervisor may issue rules that supplement or differ from those in this publication. Modifications will be posted in the forest supervisor's office, ranger district offices and at the affected sites. See the back cover for office addresses.

You should also refer to maps of other national forests for their travel management rules, as each forest will have regulations that apply to specific management concerns that are not common to all forests nationwide.

A network of numbered roads and trails will take you into the Shoshone National Forest. They range from narrow foot trails and primitive, dirt, 4-wheel-drive roads to well-maintained, all-weather roads. The map legend shows the symbols that indicate construction and surface type. Vehicle suitability is also influenced by road maintenance, especially on unpaved roads. Forest road signs with horizontal numbers indicate roads generally maintained for automobiles. Signs with numbers stacked vertically are used on roads generally suited for high-clearance vehicles. Remember that Forest roads can present hazards not usually encountered on well-traveled state highways.

Travel management rules have been established for a variety of reasons. Areas adjacent to roads may be susceptible to environmental damage from uncontrolled vehicular use. Travel management measures can vary with the seasons. Areas unsuited for off-road use in warmer seasons may be suitable for snowmobile use in winter. To prevent erosion and damage to the roadway, a soggy road may be closed until it dries out. **Wilderness areas are permanently closed to motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment, including bicycles.**

Where developed parking areas are not available, direct access to suitable parking within 300 feet of an open road is authorized. Such travel is not allowed if otherwise prohibited or if it would damage the land or streams. Please select your route carefully, and do not cut live trees.

TREAD LIGHTLY!

I PLEDGE TO TREAD LIGHTLY BY --

T raveling only where motorized vehicles are permitted.

R especting the rights of hikers, skiers, campers, and others to enjoy their activities undisturbed.

E ducating myself by obtaining travel information and regulations from public agencies, complying with signs and barriers, and asking owners' permission to cross private property.

A voiding streams, lakeshores, meadows, muddy roads, trails, steep hillsides, wildlife, and livestock.

D riving responsibly to protect the environment and preserve opportunities to enjoy my vehicle on wild lands.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON WILD LANDS

They're a real challenge! You know that. But WAIT! Before you head out, think about another challenge -- your responsibility to **TREAD LIGHTLY** and protect the environment you enjoy. Here are challenges that will truly test your skill

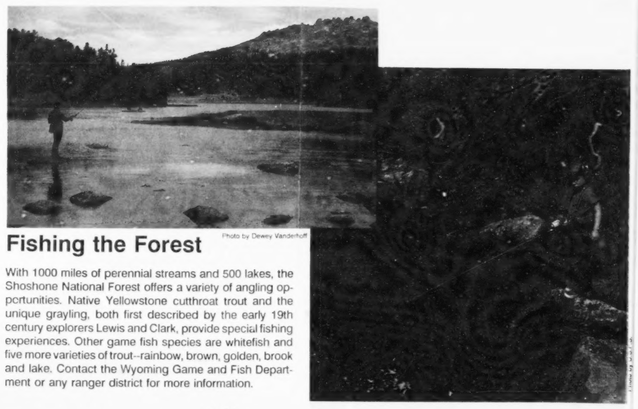


Photo by Dewey Vanderhoff

Fishing the Forest

With 1000 miles of perennial streams and 500 lakes, the Shoshone National Forest offers a variety of angling opportunities. Native Yellowstone cutthroat trout and the unique grayling, both first described by the early 19th century explorers Lewis and Clark, provide special fishing experiences. Other game fish species are whitefish and five more varieties of trout--rainbow, brown, golden, brook and lake. Contact the Wyoming Game and Fish Department or any ranger district for more information.

Horse Forest

The rugged and remote terrain of the Shoshone National Forest earned it the nickname of "horse forest," since so much of the land is accessible only by horse and mule. Backcountry visitors will experience a vast, untamed land, virtually unchanged since the days of the early mountain men and populated by the wildlife for which the Shoshone Forest is renowned. Fire scars, flash floods, and landslides are visible evidence of a natural environment unregulated by humans.

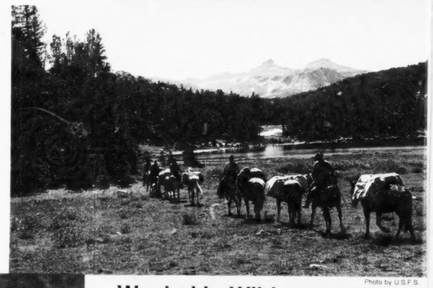


Photo by U.S.F.S.

Photo by Ron Mayer

Elk

A member of the deer family, elk are second only to moose in size. Bulls grow large, branched antlers which are shed in late winter, and mature males may weigh more than 700 pounds. Cows and calves form large herds, but bulls are more solitary, except in rut when they gather females and announce the mating season with eerie, resonant, whistle-like bugles.

Washakie Wilderness

Designated wilderness areas, where few traces of humans exist, constitute more than half of the Shoshone National Forest. The wildness of those areas is protected by Congressional legislation and the conservation ethic of the Shoshone Forest. The sprawling Washakie Wilderness encompasses 1100 square miles, dominated by rugged volcanic mountains and dissected by deep drainages. Wilderness visitors can explore a variety of trails and unmarked routes.

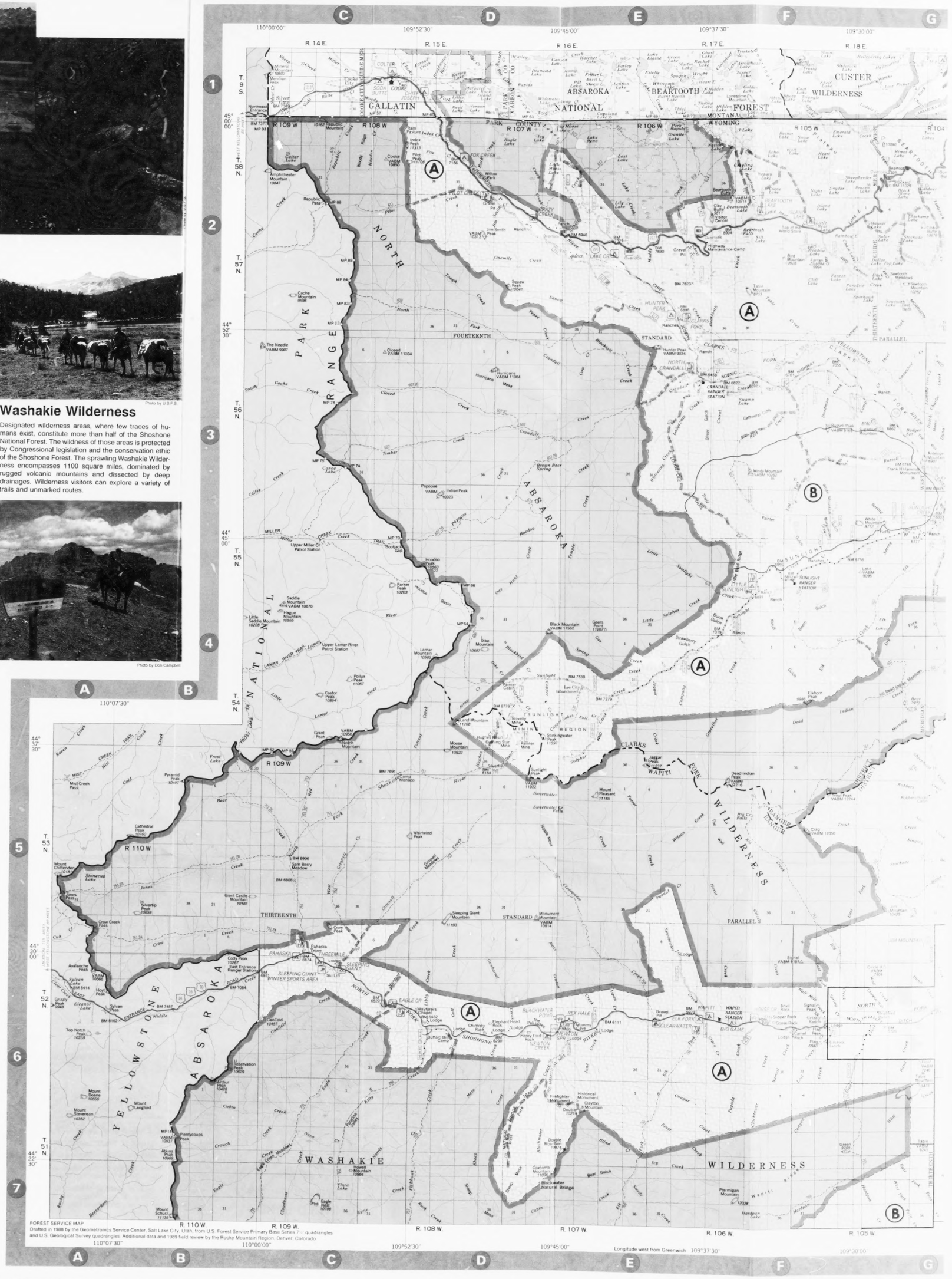
Photo by Don Campbell

RECREATION SITE INDEX

NAME OF SITE - MAP 1	MAP LOCATION	NUMBER OF UNITS	MAX. TRAILER LENGTH	ELEVATION IN FEET	SEASON	FACILITIES
CAMPGROUNDS						
BEARTOOTH LAKE	F2	16	32	9,000	7/1-9/15	
BIG GAME	F6	17	32	5,900	6/1-9/30	
CHIEF JOSEPH	D1	6	32	8,000	6/1-9/30	
CLEARWATER	E6	32		6,000	6/1-9/30	
CULTER	C1	23		8,000	6/1-9/30	
CRAZY CREEK	D2	16	32	6,900	6/15-9/1	
DEAD INDIAN	G3	12	32	6,100	6/15-9/1	
EAGLE CREEK	C6	20	22	6,600	6/1-9/30	
ELK FORK	E6	13	22	6,200	6/1-9/30	
FOX CREEK	D2	27	32	7,100	6/15-9/1	
HUNTER PEAK	E2	9	32	6,500	6/15-9/1	
ISLAND LAKE	F2	20	32	9,600	7/1-9/15	
LAKE CREEK	E2	6	22	6,900	6/15-9/5	
LITTLE SUNLIGHT	F4	6	32	5,900	5/1-11/30	
M-K	G1	10		7,300	6/1-9/30	
NEWTON CREEK	D6	31	22	6,300	6/1-9/30	
PAHASKA	C6	24	22	6,800	6/15-9/3	
REX HALE	E6	6	16	6,200	6/15-9/30	
SLEEPING GIANT	C6	6	22	6,700	6/15-9/3	
SODA BUTTE	C1	21		7,900	6/1-9/30	
THREEMILE	C6	33	32	6,800	6/15-9/3	
WAPITI	F6	41	22	6,000	6/1-9/30	
PICNIC AREAS						
BLACKWATER POND	E6	4		6,200	6/1-9/30	
HORSE CREEK	F6	21		5,900	6/1-9/30	R
NEWTON SPRING	D6	4		6,300	6/1-9/30	
REX CREEK	F3	4		6,700	6/15-9/30	
SUNLIGHT CREEK	G3	5		5,100	6/15-9/1	
TRAILHEADS						
CLARKS FORK	E3			8,000		
DEAD INDIAN	G3			6,100		
EAGLE CREEK	C6			6,600		
ELK FORK	E6			6,200		
JIM MOUNTAIN	G5			7,400		
LITTLE SUNLIGHT	F4			5,900		
NORTH CRANDALL	E3			8,000		
PAHASKA	C5			7,000		
PILOT CREEK	D2			6,900		
OVERLOOK						
SUNLIGHT BRIDGE	G3			6,100		

BLUE SYMBOL INDICATES DISPERSED FREE CAMPSITES AVAILABLE

Picnic Area · Campground · Restrooms · Information · Public Telephone · Trailhead · Parking · Hiking Trail · Drinking Water · Fishing · Boat Ramp · Horse Corral · Horse Ramp · Fee Area · Overlook · R Group Picnic Reservations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R 104
R 110 W
GALLATIN
NATIONAL
FOREST
PARK COUNTY
WYOMING
MONTANA
ABSAROKA
BEARTOOTH
CUSTER
WILDERNESS
NORTH PARK RANGE
ABSAROKA
YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL
PARK
WASHAKIE
WILDERNESS
WAPITI
WILDERNESS
FOX CREEK
PILOT CREEK
CRAZY CREEK
FOURTEENTH
PARALLEL
THIRTEENTH
STANDARD
CLARKS
FORK
YELLOWSTONE
HUNTER PEAK
CRANDALL
SUNLIGHT
TSUNLIGHT
MINING
REGION
PAHASKA
THREEMILE
SLEEPING GIANT
WINTER SPORTS AREA
EAGLE CR
BLACKWATER POND
REX HALE
NEWTON SPRG
NEWTON CREEK
SHOSHONE
RIVER
WAPITI
RANGER STATION
ELK FORK
CLEARWATER
BIG GAME
RANGER STATION
SUNLIGHT
RANGER STATION
LAMAR RIVER TRAIL
MILLER CREEK TRAIL
ROAD
ENTRANCE
Northeast Entrance
Colter
Cooke
Soda Butte
Chief Joseph
Silver Gate
Cooke City
Republic Pass
Cedar Lake
Amphitheater Mountain 10847
Cooke 10850
Index Peak 11313
Pilot Peak 11709
Ram Pasture Index Cr
Fox Creek
Yellowstone River
Bugle Lake
Ivy Lake
Lake Mono
Lost Lake
Lily Lake
Natoma Lake
Crazing Lake
Fish Rapids
Granite Lake
Pilot Creek
Crazy Creek
Jim Smith Peak 10313
Bearmouth Butte
Bearmouth Lake
Visitor Center
Bearmouth Falls
Highway Maintenance Camp
Gravel Pit
Onemile Creek
Lake Creek
Cache Mountain 9596
The Needle VABM 9907
Closed VABM 11204
Hurricane VABM 11064
Hurricane Mesa
Hunter Peak VABM 9034
Ranger Station
Windy Mountain VABM 10062
Russell Peak VABM 9767
Frank H. Hammond Monument
Papoose VABM
Indian Peak 10923
Brown Bear Spring
Upper Miller Cr Patrol Station
Hoodoo Peak 10563
Parker Peak 10203
Saddle Mountain VABM 10670
Hague Mountain 10565
Little Saddle Mountain 10028
Lower Lamar River Patrol Station
Lamar Mountain 10585
Dike Mountain 10697
Pollux Peak 11067
Castor Peak 10854
Black Mountain VABM 11562
Geers Point 11207.0
Lee City (abandoned)
Elkhorn Peak
Land Mountain 11708
Grant Peak VABM 10950
Notch Mountain
Moose Mountain 10922
Stinkingwater Peak 11597
Painter Mine
Sweetwater
Mount Pleasant 11185
Dead Indian Peak VABM 12216
Trout Peak VABM 12244
Crag VABM 12050
Mist Creek Pass
Pyramid Peak 10939
Frost Lake
Cathedral Peak 10756
Whirlwind Peak
Mount Chittenden 10168
Stonecap Lake
Jones Pass
Giant Castle Mountain 10161
Silvertip Peak 10659
Crow Creek Pass
Crow Peak
Sleeping Giant Mountain 11193
Monument Mountain VABM 10814
Avalanche Peak VABM 10566
Sylvan Lake BM 6414
Sylvan Pass
Eleanor Lake
Top Notch Peak 10238
Cody Peak 10367
East Entrance Ranger Station
Pahaska Tepee
Ski Lift
Cancel 10457
Castlefield
Wayfarers Chapel
Buffalo Bill Camp
Chimney Rock
Elephant Head Rock
The Palisades
Henry Ford Rock
Mustang Cliff
Gravel Pit
Reservation Peak 10629
Arthur Peak 10420
Mount Doane 10856
Mount Stevenson 10352
Mount Langford
Plentycoups Peak
Altuns Peak 10969
Howell Mountain 10964
Eagle Peak 10798
Flora Lake
Firefighter Monument
Historical Monument
Clayton Mountain
Double Mountain 10219
Double Mountain 10874
Cutcomb Mountain 11096
Blackwater Natural Bridge
Ptarmigan Mountain 12038
Harlequin Lake
Elk Creek
Bear Gulch
Icy Creek
Frost Creek
Sulphur Creek
Strawberry Gulch
Sunlight Creek
Sunlight Basin
Sunlight Lakes
Fall Creek
Mid Creek
Crandall Creek
Timber Creek
Trail Creek
Ranger Station
Lodge
Ranch
Campground
Cabin
Meadow
Falls
Lookout
Trail
Creek
River
Mountain
Peak
Lake
Pass
Basin
Gulch
Ridge
Fork
Park
Meadows
Spring
Springs
Hot Springs
Geyser
Glacier
Canyon
Gorge
Valley
Plateau
Butte
Hill
Rock
Rocks
Cliff
Cliffs
Timber
Forest
Trees
Brush
Swamp
Marsh
Lakes
Falls
Rapids
Dam
Reservoir
Tunnel
Bridge
Road
Highway
Interstate
Railroad
Power Line
Pipeline
Boundary
Township
Section
Meridian
Baseline
Quadrangle
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Contour
Elevation
Scale
Legend
Key
Map
Compass
Grid
Coordinate
Latitude
Longitude
Datum
Projection
Survey
Monument
Marker
Benchmark
Triangulation
Station
Observation
Tower
Building
Structure
Facility
Area
Zone
Region
Boundary
Line
Point
Symbol
Color
Shading
Relief
Terrain
Topography
Hydrography
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Watershed
Basin
Divide
Crest
Saddle
Col
Notch
Gap
Pass
Trail
Route
Path
Track

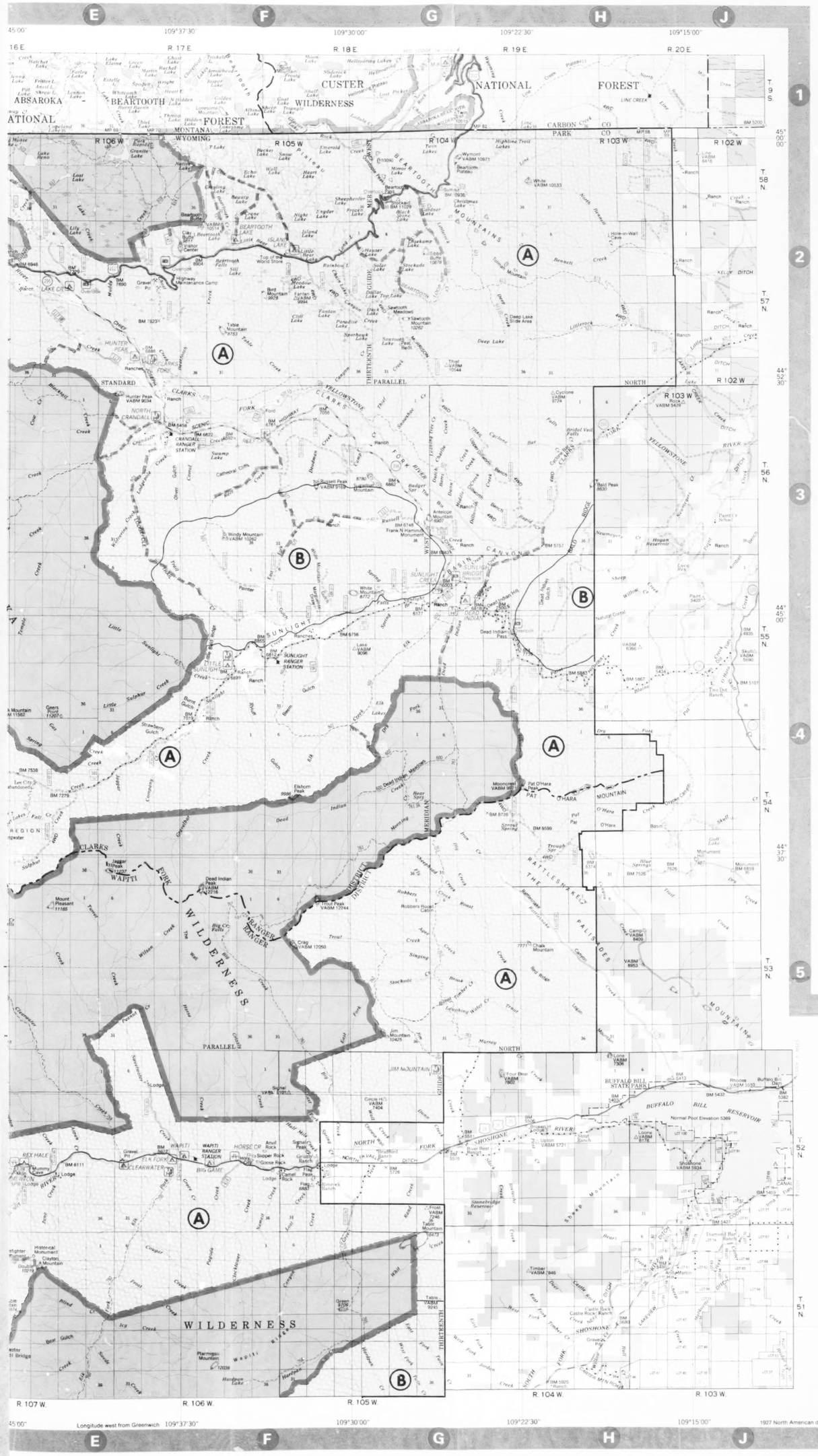


Photo by Dewey Vanderhoff

Beartooth Plateau

The 60-mile ribbon of the Beartooth Scenic Byway, U.S. 212, has been described as "the most beautiful drive in America". Running from Red Lodge to Cooke City, Montana through the Custer, Gallatin and Shoshone National Forests, it offers breathtaking views of the alpine features that form the Beartooth Plateau. The Forest Service selects notable roads in national forests for the special label of "scenic byway," not only for their beauty and uniqueness, but also for their cultural and historical points of interest.

View the dramatic geological features from the highway or from one of the many pullouts. On steep slopes, spot mountain goats that appear like moving patches of snow. At Beartooth Pass, elevation 10,947 feet, enjoy a vista of the lakes scattered across the Beartooth Plateau. Glimpse remnants of the plateau's original 2000-foot layer of sandstone and limestone. In past eons, these sedimentary layers were heaved, shattered, and floated by Yellowstone's volcanic earthquakes. The grinding ice of several glacial periods sculpted the exposed granite into polished cirques, domes, canyons, and lakes.

The North Fork

President Theodore Roosevelt called it the 50 most beautiful miles in America, the stretch of U.S. Highways 14, 16 and 20 following the North Fork of the Shoshone River through Wapiti Valley to the East Entrance of Yellowstone National Park. The route is known for its abundant wildlife, fishing, intriguing rock formations, numerous campgrounds and access to wilderness areas. The historic Wapiti District Ranger Station, the first built with government funds in 1903, served as the headquarters for the Shoshone National Forest during its early years.

The North Fork of the Shoshone River flows through the Absaroka Range, which is predominantly volcanic. Erosion by glaciers and rivers has formed the present landscape of rugged ridges alternating with forested valleys. Discover the petrified wood and geodes among the volcanic rocks, and please leave them for others to enjoy.

A Silvertip Grizzly

The Greater Yellowstone Area, which encompasses most of the Shoshone National Forest, is home to one of America's most fascinating and respected wild animals, the grizzly bear. Listed nationally as a threatened species, bear numbers have increased on the forest in recent years.

Awesome and opportunistic, grizzlies are large omnivores distinguished by long, curved claws, humped shoulders and a face that appears concave. A male may occasionally exceed 800 pounds and reach seven feet in height when rearing on his hind legs. Grizzlies are surprisingly agile, able to sprint at 25 miles per hour. Their coloration commonly ranges from light brown to nearly black. About every three years, sows have litters of one to three cubs, which stay with their mother for about two years. They are very protective of their young, while the generally solitary adults are very protective of their food.

To avoid problems with bears, visitors should consult with a ranger district about guidelines to follow in grizzly country.

Chief Joseph Scenic Highway

The Chief Joseph Scenic Highway, Wyoming 296, which departs from a junction on the Beartooth Scenic Byway, offers panoramic views of the Reef, a horizontal band of sandstone south of the Clarks Fork River, and of enchanting Sunlight Basin.

To the southwest, spot the charred reminders of the Clover Mist Fire, a raging fire storm that left Yellowstone National Park in the summer of 1988 and burned 120,000 acres on the Shoshone National Forest. The wind-driven flames consumed 32 structures and four vehicles. Suitable sites outside wilderness areas are logged in salvage timber sales, which will help finance rehabilitation efforts.

Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River

The Clarks Fork, a Class 1 - Blue Ribbon trout stream and premium fishery of national significance, plummets between the Beartooth Range and the Absaroka Mountains. Its steep gradient has carved a spectacular canyon through solid granite, with 1,200-foot vertical walls from river to rim. The Chief Joseph Scenic Highway, Wyoming 296, follows the river and offers outstanding views of the canyon.

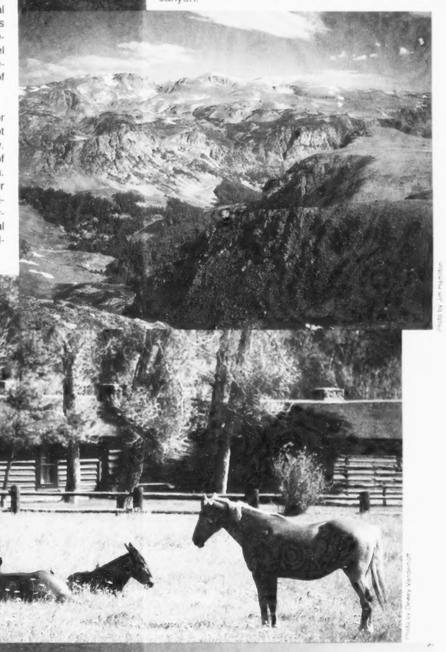


Photo by Jim Hamilton

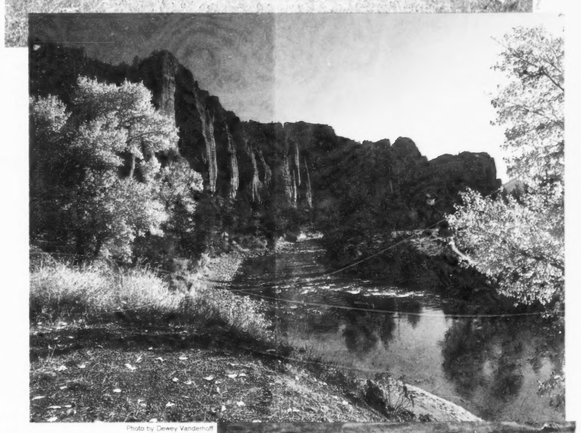


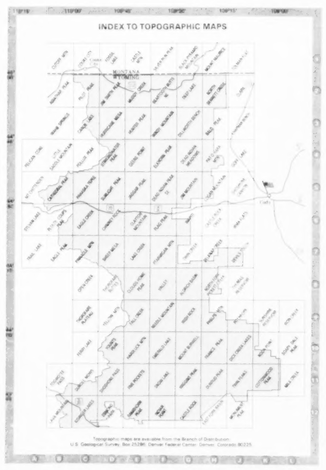
Photo by Dewey Vanderhoff

Photo by Jim Hamilton

Photo by U.S.F.S.

Mountain Goat

The mountain goat, which is not a true goat but belongs to a family known as goat antelopes, is at home on both craggy mountains and alpine plateaus. A spongy pad protruding from the center of each hoof provides the traction to leap along cliff faces. Keeping an alert eye while driving or hiking in the northern Beartooth region of the Shoshone National Forest may reward the visitor with a glimpse of these rare animals.



MAP LOCATION DIAGRAM